

# SUMMARY OF S. 2017

## 1. SETS EFFICIENCY STANDARDS FOR GENERAL SERVICE INCANDESCENT LAMPS

Over a 3 year period 2012 to 2014, the current 40, 60, 75 and 100 watt incandescent light bulbs will be phased out. Manufacturers will be required to meet efficiency standards that set a cap on wattage for each type of bulb – i.e. the new bulbs will use less electricity while producing the same amount of light (lumens) as current bulbs. Manufacturers plan to develop more efficient incandescent bulbs, halogen incandescent bulbs and LED lamps to meet the new standards.

### CLEAR, INSIDE FROST, AND SOFT WHITE GENERAL SERVICE INCANDESCENT LAMPS

Reference Wattage	Rated Lumen Ranges	Maximum Rated Wattage	Effective Dates	Minimum Rated Lifetime
100	1490-2600	72	1/1/2012	1,000 hours
75	1010-1489	53	1/1/2013	1,000 hours
60	730-1009	43	1/1/2014	1,000 hours
40	310-729	29	1/1/2014	1,000 hours

### MODIFIED SPECTRUM GENERAL SERVICE INCANDESCENT LAMPS

Reference Wattage	Rated Lumen Ranges	Maximum Rated Wattage	Effective Dates	Minimum Rated Lifetime
100	1118-1950	72	1/1/2012	1,000 hours
75	758 -1117	53	1/1/2013	1,000 hours
60	548 -757	43	1/1/2014	1,000 hours
40	232-547	29	1/1/2014	1,000 hours

**2. EXEMPTIONS:** Specialized incandescent lamps and niche market general service incandescent lamps are exempted from regulation. A process for the Department of Energy to track sales of 5 incandescent lamp types that might become "loopholes" is established in the bill. If sales of any of the following lamps: appliance lamps, rough service lamps, shatter-resistant lamps, 3-way lamps ( less than 1% of today's market), vibration service lamps or 150 watt lamps ( 1% of today's market) spike significantly, the Department of Energy is directed to complete an accelerated rule to establish an efficiency standard for the lamp. Backstop regulations and requirements become effective if DOE cannot complete the rulemaking in one year.

**3. FUTURE STANDARDS AND RULEMAKINGS:** The legislation requires two rulemakings to consider whether to change the standards established in the legislation and whether to maintain or discontinue the exemptions. The rulemakings are not limited to incandescent lamp technologies. The first rulemaking must be initiated by January 1, 2015, final rule published by January 1, 2017 with an effective date 3 years after the final rule. If DOE does not meet the 2017 deadline or if the final rule does not produce greater or equivalent savings to a standard of 45 lumens/watt, then a standard of 45 lumens per watt will become effective in 2020. The second rulemaking is to be initiated by January 1, 2020, final rule published in two years with an effective date of 2025. After 2025, the periodic review provisions established in section 225 of HR6 would apply.

**4. CONSUMER EDUCATION AND LABELING:** The Federal Trade Commission is required initiate a rulemaking to consider the effectiveness of current lamp labeling (which emphasizes the

energy used by a light bulb instead of the light produced by the bulb) and to consider alternative labeling approaches help consumers to make purchase decisions based on lifecycle cost, lamp lifetime and lighting levels and quality. The Secretary of Energy, in cooperation with EPA, Commerce and the FTC is required to provide an annual assessment of the market for general service lamps and compact fluorescents, and a study of consumer decision-making related to lamp purchases to the FTC for its rulemaking. The Secretary is also required to work with the lighting industry, utilities and other parties to carry out a national consumer awareness program to help consumers make energy efficient lighting choices.

**5. PREEMPTION EXCEPTION:** States that have adopted regulations for general service incandescent lamps before the date of enactment of the legislation may enforce those regulations until the Federal standards become effective. These States may also modify their regulations to conform to the Federal regulations, including the Federal effective dates.

**6. ENFORCEMENT:** Due to the size of the lighting market and concerns that some manufacturers may attempt to get around the standards, the legislation authorizes State Attorney Generals to bring enforcement actions in the name of their State.

**7. OTHER PROVISIONS:** The bill authorizes a lighting technology R&D program, a study of ways to reduce or prevent the release of mercury from light bulbs, and prizes for innovations in lighting products.